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(54) STABLE MICROBUBBLE SUSPENSIONS AS ENHANCEMENT AGENTS FOR ULTRASOUND ECHOGRAPHY

STABILE MIKROBLASENSUSPENSIONEN WIE VERSTÄRKUNGAGENZIEEN FÜR ULTRASCHALL-ECHOGRAPHIE

SUSPENSIONS STABLES DE MICROBULLES COMME AGENTS POUR AMELIORER L'ECHOGRAPHIE A ULTRASON

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WO-A-91/09629 **WO-A-91/15244**
WO-A-92/11873 **DE-A- 4 127 442**
US-A- 4 684 479

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EP 0 619 743 B1

DescriptionTechnical Field

5 The invention relates to injectable suspensions of gas filled microbubbles in an aqueous carrier comprising amphipathic compounds of which at least one is a phospholipid stabilizer of the microbubbles against collapse with time and pressure. The phospholipid stabilizer may be in a lamellar or laminar form. The invention also comprises a method of making stable suspensions of microbubbles usable as contrast agents in ultrasonic echography.

10 Background of Invention

Use of suspensions of gas microbubbles in a carrier liquid as efficient ultrasound reflectors is well known in the art. The development of microbubble suspensions as echopharmaceuticals for enhancement of ultrasound imaging followed early observations that rapid intravenous injections can cause solubilized gases to come out of solution forming
 15 bubbles. Due to their substantial difference in acoustic impedance relative to blood, these intravascular gas bubbles are found to be excellent reflectors of ultrasound. Injecting into the blood-stream of living organisms suspensions of gas microbubbles in a carrier liquid strongly reinforces ultrasonic echography imaging, thus enhancing the visualisation of internal organs. Since imaging of organs and deep seated tissue can be crucial in establishing medical diagnosis a lot of effort is devoted to the development of stable suspensions of highly concentrated gas microbubbles which at the
 20 same time would be simple to prepare and administer, would contain a minimum of inactive species, would be capable of long storage and simple distribution. Many attempts towards a solution which will satisfy these distribution. Many attempts towards a solution which will satisfy these criteria have been made, however, none have provided a completely satisfactory result.

It has been known from EP-A-0 077 752 (Schering that suspensions of gas microbubbles can be made by mixing
 25 an aqueous solution of a surfactant with a solution of a viscosity enhancer as a stabilizer. The gas bubbles are introduced into the mixture by forcing the mixture of reagents and air through a small aperture. A suspension of CO₂ microbubbles may be obtained by addition of an acid to a mixture obtained from a solution containing a surfactant and sodium bicarbonate and a solution of the viscosity enhancer. Mixing the components however, is to be carried out just before use and the solution is to be consumed/injected immediately upon preparation. The disclosed surfactants (tensides)
 30 comprise lecithins; esters and ethers of fatty acids and fatty alcohols with polyoxyethylene and polyoxyethylated polyols like sorbitol, glycols and glycerol, cholesterol; and polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene polymers. Disclosed concentration of tensides in the suspension is between 0.01% and 10% wt and a preferred range is claimed to be between 0.5% to 5%. The viscosity enhancing and stabilizing compounds include for instance mono- and polysaccharides (glucose, lactose, sucrose, dextran, sorbitol); polyols, e.g. glycerol, polyglycols; and polypeptides like proteins, gelatin, oxypoly-
 35 gelatin, plasma protein and the like. The total amount of viscosity enhancing agent is limited to 0.5 and 50%. Use of polyoxypropylene-polyoxyethylene polymers (eg. Pluronic® F-68) as viscosity enhancing agent has also been disclosed. In the preferred example, equivalent volumes of tenside, a 0.5% by weight aqueous solution of Pluronic® F-68 (a polyoxypropylene- polyoxyethylene copolymer), and the viscosity enhancer (a 10% lactose solution) are vigorously shaken together under sterile conditions to provide a suspension of microbubbles. The suspension obtained lasted over
 40 2 minutes and contained close to 50% of bubbles with a size below 50 µm. According to the document up to 50% of surfactants and/or viscosity enhancing agents may be employed, however, specific examples use between 1% and 4% of Pluronic® F-68.

Easy-to-produce aqueous suspensions usable as imaging agents in ultrasonic echography are disclosed in WO-91/15244 (Schneider et. al.). The suspensions contain film forming surfactants in laminar and/or lamellar form and,
 45 optionally, hydrophilic stabilizers. The laminarized surfactants can be in the form of liposomes i.e. microscopic vesicles, generally spherically shaped. These vesicles are usually formed of one or more concentrically arranged bi-molecular layers of amphipathic compounds i.e. compounds with a hydrophilic and a hydrophobic moieties. The molecules in the bilayers are organised so that the hydrophobic moieties are in facing relationship, the hydrophilic moieties pointing toward the water phase. The suspensions are obtained by exposing the laminarized surfactants to air or a gas prior to
 50 or after admixing with an aqueous phase. Conversion of film forming surfactants into lamellar form is carried out according to various liposome forming techniques including high pressure homogenisation or sonication under acoustic or ultrasonic frequencies. The concentration of phospholipids claimed is between 0.01% and 20% and the concentration of microbubbles is between 10⁸ and 10⁹ bubbles/ml. The microbubble suspensions remained stable for months. The concentration of phospholipids in Example 1 is 0.5%.

55 An attempt toward a stable echogenic suspension is disclosed in WO-92/11873 (Beller et. al.). Aqueous preparations designed to absorb and stabilise microbubbles for use as an echographic contrasting agent are made with polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene polymers and negatively charged phospholipids such as phosphatidylglycerol, phosphatidylinositol, phosphatidylethanol- amine, phosphatidylserine as well as their lysoforms. The concentration range of phospholipids in the preparations may be between 0.01% and 5% by volume or weight, however, preparations

with 1% of dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol (DPPG) are specifically disclosed and claimed. In addition to the negatively charged phospholipids the compositions must contain between 0.1% and 10% of polymeric material (Pluronic® F-68). The total amount of solutes in the preparations is between 5.1% and 10.4%. The concentration of the microbubbles is not reported, however, according to the results given it may be estimated to be about 10^7 bubbles/ml. The stability of the suspensions is reported to be better than that of EP-A-0 077 752.

Although the prior art compositions have merit, they still suffer several drawbacks which hamper their practical use. Firstly, some prior art compositions have relatively short life spans and secondly, they have a relatively low initial bubble count e.g. between 10^4 and 10^5 bubbles/ml. This makes reproducibility and analysis of echographic tests made with such compositions fairly difficult. In addition, some techniques produce bubbles in a wide range of diameters (up to 50 μm) which prevents their use as echographic agents in certain applications (e.g. echography of the left heart).

The need for stable formulations of microbubbles which will resist pressure variations in the blood streams and have a good shelf life is further amplified by poor stability of some of the state-of-the-art compositions. Microbubble formulations whose distribution and storage would not present problems are particularly important.

Another drawback is that many of the heretofore known compositions contain a high amount of different solutes such as polymers, phospholipids, electrolytes, and other which render their practical use more and more difficult. For example, it is known that use of polyoxyethylene/polyoxypropylene polymers (Pluronic®) with particular patients may cause unpleasant side effects (see for instance G. M. Vercellotti et. al. Blood (1982) 59, 1299). Preparations with a high phospholipid content in certain cases may also be undesirable. In any event, compositions with a high degree of various solutes are administered reluctantly and their wide spread use is becoming considered to be undesirable. In fact, the trend in the pharmaceutical industry is to reduce concentrations of active and inactive ingredients in various medical or pharmaceutical formulations to their lowest possible levels and eliminate from the preparations everything that is not necessary. Finding alternative methods and formulating more effective compositions continues to be important. This is particularly so with microbubble suspensions used in echography since here the ingredients have no curative effect and should lead to the least possible after consequences. However, as stated above, the state of the art preparations with typical concentrations in the range of 1% and 4% by weight and the teachings of prior art discourage use of reduced amounts of phospholipids and other non-phospholipid additives. The reason for the discouragement is most probably hidden in the fact that in the course of the routine experimentation further reduction in concentration of the ingredients never produced suspensions which were stable enough to have any practical use or encourage further tinkering in the lower end of the known range.

Summary of the invention

The present invention is based on the unexpected finding that very stable suspensions of a gas filled microbubbles comprising at least 10^7 microbubbles per millilitre may be obtained using phospholipids as stabilizers even if very low concentrations thereof are employed. The suspensions usable as contrasting agents in ultrasonic echography are obtained by suspending in an aqueous carrier at least one phospholipid as a stabiliser of the microbubbles against collapse with time and pressure, the concentration of the phospholipids being below 0.01% wt. but equal to or higher than that at which the phospholipid molecules are present solely at the gas microbubble-liquid interface.

It was quite unexpected to discover that as negligible amounts of the phospholipid surfactants involved here (used alone or with a relatively small proportions of other amphiphiles) can so effectively stabilize microbubbles. It is postulated that, in the presence of other amphipathic compounds (such as Pluronic®) the mutual cohesion between stabilizer molecules is decreased and formation of monomolecular phospholipid films is inhibited. However, in the absence of large amounts of other amphiphilic agents, the unhindered intermolecular binding forces (electrostatic interaction or hydrogen bonding) between phospholipid molecules are sufficient to ensure formation of stable film-like structures stabilizing the bubbles against collapse or coalescence.

According to the invention, suspensions of high microbubble concentration, high stability, long storage capacity and ease of preparation may be obtained even if the concentrations of surfactants and other additives in the suspensions are kept well below the levels used in the state-of-the-art formulations. The amount of phospholipids used in the compositions of the invention may be as low as about that only necessary for formation of a single monolayer of the surfactant around the gas microbubbles while the concentration of the bubbles in the suspension is maintained above 10^7 microbubbles per millilitre. In the present invention, microbubbles with a liposome-like double layer of surfactant (gas filled liposomes) are not likely to exist and have not been observed.

Suspensions with high microbubble concentrations e.g. between 10^9 and 10^{10} bubbles/ml of relatively high stability and long storage capacity may be prepared even if the concentration of the phospholipid surfactants are kept well below the levels known in the art. Suspensions with as little as 1 μg of phospholipids per ml may be prepared as long as the amount of the surfactants used is not below that which is necessary for formation of a single monolayer of the lipids around the gas microbubbles and as long as they are produced according to one of the methods herein disclosed.

Calculations have shown that for bubble concentrations of 10^8 bubbles/ml depending on the size distribution of the microbubbles this concentration may be as low as 1 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ or 0.0001%, however, the phospholipid concentrations

between 0.0002% and up to 0.01% are preferred. More preferably the concentration of the phospholipids in the stable suspensions of microbubbles of the invention is between 0.001% and 0.009%. Although further reduction of the amount of phospholipids in the suspension is possible, suspensions prepared with less than 0.0001% wt. are unstable, their total bubble count is low and their echographic response upon injection is not satisfactory. On the other hand, suspensions prepared with more than 0.01% of phospholipids upon injection do not perform better i.e. their stability and echographic response do not further improve with the concentration. Thus, the higher concentrations may only increase the probability of undesirable side effects as set out in the discussion of the prior art. It is tentatively postulated that only the segments of the surfactants which are in the lamellar or laminar form can effectively release molecules organized properly to stabilize the bubbles. This may explain why the concentration of the surfactant may be so low without impairing the stability of the gas bubbles.

The suspensions of the invention offer important advantages over the compositions of the prior art not only because of the low phospholipid content but also because the total amount of injected solutes i.e. lipids and/or synthetic polymers and other additives is between 1,000 and 50,000 times lower than heretofore. This is achieved without any loss of microbubble concentration i.e. echogenicity or stability of the product. In addition to the very low concentration of solutes, the invention provides suspensions which may contain only the microbubbles whose contribution to the echographic signal is relatively significant i.e. suspensions which are free of any microbubbles which do not actively participate in the imaging process.

Needless to say that with such low concentrations of solutes in the injectable composition of the invention probability of undesirable side effects is greatly reduced and elimination of the injected agent is significantly improved.

The microbubble suspensions with low phospholipid content of the invention may be prepared from the film forming phospholipids whose structure has been modified in a convenient manner e.g. by freeze-drying or spray-drying solutions of the crude phospholipids in a suitable solvent. Prior to formation of the suspension by dispersion in an aqueous carrier the freeze dried or spray dried phospholipid powders are contacted with air or another gas. When contacted with the aqueous carrier the powdered phospholipids whose structure has been disrupted will form lamellarized or laminarized segments which will stabilise the microbubbles of the gas dispersed therein. Conveniently, the suspensions with low phospholipid content of the invention may also be prepared with phospholipids which were lamellarized or laminarized prior to their contacting with air or another gas. Hence, contacting the phospholipids with air or another gas may be carried out when the phospholipids are in a dry powder form or in the form of a dispersion of laminarized phospholipids in the aqueous carrier.

The term lamellar or laminar form indicates that the surfactants are in the form of thin films or sheets involving one or more molecular layers. In this form, the surfactant molecules organize in structures similar to that existing in liposome vesicles. As described in WO-91/15244 conversion of film forming surfactants into lamellar form can easily be done by any liposome forming method for instance by high pressure homogenisation or by sonication under acoustical or ultrasonic frequencies. The conversion into lamellar form may also be performed by coating microparticles (10 μ m or less) of a hydrosoluble carrier solid (NaCl, sucrose, lactose or other carbohydrates) with a phospholipid with subsequent dissolution of the coated carrier in an aqueous phase. Similarly, insoluble particles, e.g. glass or resin microbeads may be coated by moistening in a solution of a phospholipid in an organic solvent following by evaporation of the solvent. The lipid coated microbeads are thereafter contacted with an aqueous carrier phase, whereby liposomic vesicles will form in the carrier phase. Also, phospholipids can be lamellarized by heating slightly above critical temperature (T_c) and gentle stirring. The critical temperature is the temperature of gel-to-liquid transition of the phospholipids.

Practically, to produce the low phospholipid content suspensions of microbubbles according to the invention, one may start with liposome suspensions or solutions prepared by any known technique as long as the liposomic vesicles are "unloaded", i.e. they do not have encapsulated therein any foreign material but the aqueous phase of the solution itself.

The introduction of air or gas into a liposome solution can be effected by usual means, injection i.e. forcing air or gas through tiny orifices into the liposome solution, or simply dissolving the gas in the solution by applying pressure and then suddenly releasing the pressure. Another way is to agitate or sonicate the liposome solution in the presence of air or another physiologically acceptable gas. Also one can generate the formation of a gas within the solution of liposomes itself, for instance by a gas releasing chemical reaction, e.g. decomposing a dissolved carbonate or bicarbonate by acid.

When laminarized surfactants are suspended in an aqueous liquid carrier and air or another gas is introduced to provide microbubbles, it is thought that the microbubbles become progressively surrounded and stabilised by a monomolecular layer of surfactant molecules and not a bilayer as in the case of liposome vesicles. This structural rearrangement of the surfactant molecules can be activated mechanically (agitation) or thermally. The required energy is lower in the presence of cohesion releasing agents, such as Pluronic®. On the other hand, presence of the cohesion releasing agents in the microbubble formulations reduces the natural affinity between phospholipid molecules having as a direct consequence a reduced stability of the microbubbles to external pressures (e.g. above 20-30 Torr).

As already mentioned, to prepare the low phospholipid content suspensions of the invention, in place of phospholipid solutions, one may start with dry phospholipids which may or may not be lamellarized. When lamellarized, such

phospholipids can be obtained for instance by dehydrating liposomes, i.e. liposomes which have been prepared normally by means of conventional techniques in the form of aqueous solutions and thereafter dehydrated by usual means. One of the methods for dehydrating liposomes is freeze-drying (lyophilization), i.e. the liposome solution, preferably containing hydrophilic compounds, is frozen and dried by evaporation (sublimation) under reduced pressure.

5 In another approach, non-lamellarized or non-laminarized phospholipids may be obtained by dissolving the phospholipid in an organic solvent and drying the solution without going through liposome formation. In other words, this can be done by dissolving the phospholipids in a suitable organic solvent together with a hydrophilic stabiliser substance e.g. a polymer like PVP, PVA, PEG, etc. or a compound soluble both in the organic solvent and water and freeze-drying or spray-drying the solution. Further examples of the hydrophilic stabiliser compounds soluble in water and the organic
10 solvent are malic acid, glycolic acid, maltol and the like. Any suitable organic solvent may be used as long as its boiling point is sufficiently low and its melting point is sufficiently high to facilitate subsequent = drying. Typical organic solvents would be for instance dioxane, cyclohexanol, tertiary butanol, tetrachlorodifluoroethylene ($C_2Cl_4F_2$) or 2-methyl-2-butanol however, tertiary butanol, 2-methyl-2-butanol and $C_2Cl_4F_2$ are preferred. In this variant the criteria used for selection of the hydrophilic stabiliser is its solubility in the organic solvent of choice. The suspensions of microbubbles are produced from such powders using the same steps as with powders of the laminarized phospholipids.

15 Similarly, prior to effecting the freeze-drying of pre-lamellarized or pre-laminarized phospholipid solutions, a hydrophilic stabiliser compound is dissolved in the solution. However, here the choice of the hydrophilic stabilisers is much greater since a carbohydrate like lactose or sucrose as well as a hydrophilic polymer like dextran, starch, PVP, PVA, PEG and the like may be used. This is useful in the present invention since such hydrophilic compounds also aid in homogenising the microbubbles size distribution and enhance stability under storage. Actually making very dilute aqueous solutions (0.0001 - 0.01% by weight) of freeze-dried phospholipids stabilised with, for instance, a 10:1 to 1000:1 weight ratio of polyethyleneglycol to lipid enables to produce aqueous microbubbles suspensions counting 10^9 - 10^{10} bubbles/ml (size distribution mainly 0.5 - 10 μm) which are stable, without significant observable change, even when stored for prolonged periods. This is obtained by simple dissolution of the air-stored dried laminarized phospholipids without shaking or any violent agitation. The freeze-drying technique under reduced pressure is very useful
25 because it permits, restoration of the pressure above the dried powders with any physiologically acceptable gas, i.e. nitrogen, CO_2 , argon, methane, freons, SF_6 , CF_4 , etc., whereby after redispersion of the phospholipids processed under such conditions suspensions of microbubbles containing the above gases are obtained.

It has been found that the surfactants which are convenient in this invention can be selected from amphipathic compounds capable of forming stable films in the presence of water and gases. The preferred surfactants include the lecithins (phosphatidylcholine) and other phospholipids, inter alia phosphatidic acid (PA), phosphatidyl-inositol phosphatidyl-ethanolamine (PE), phosphatidyl-serine (PS), phosphatidyl-glycerol (PG), cardiolipin (CL), sphingomyelins. Examples of suitable phospholipids are natural or synthetic lecithins, such as egg or soya bean lecithin, or saturated synthetic lecithins, such as, dimyristoyl phosphatidyl choline, dipalmitoyl phosphatidyl choline, distearoyl phosphatidyl choline or diarachidoyl phosphatidyl choline or unsaturated synthetic lecithins, such as dioleoyl phosphatidyl choline or dilinoleoyl phosphatidyl choline, with saturated lecithins being preferred.
35

Additives like cholesterol and other substances can be added to one or more of the foregoing lipids in proportions ranging from zero to 50% by weight. Such additives may include other non-phospholipid surfactants that can be used in admixture with the film forming surfactants and most of which are known. For instance, compounds like polyoxypropylene glycol and polyoxyethylene glycol as well as various copolymers thereof, phosphatidyl-glycerol, phosphatidic acid, dicetyl-phosphate, fatty acids, ergosterol, phytosterol, sitosterol, lanosterol, tocopherol, propyl gallate, ascorbyl palmitate and butylated hydroxy-toluene. The amount of these non-film forming surfactants are usually up to 50% by weight of the total amount of surfactants but preferably between 0 and 30%. Again this means that the concentration of the various additives in the low phospholipid content suspensions of the invention are in the range of 0-0.05% which is
45 more than one hundred times less than in the compositions known so far.

It should also be mentioned that another feature of the suspensions of the invention is a relatively "high" gas entrapping capacity of the microbubbles i.e. high ratio between the amount of the surfactant and the total amount of the entrapped gas. Hence, with suspensions in which the microbubbles have sizes in the 1 to 5 μm range, it is tentatively estimated that the weight ratio of phospholipids present at the gas bubble-liquid interface to the volume of entrapped gas under standard conditions is between 0.1 mg/ml and 100 mg/ml.
50

In practice all injectable compositions should also be as far as possible isotonic with blood. Hence, before injection, small amounts of isotonic agents may also be added to the suspensions of the invention. The isotonic agents are physiological solutions commonly used in medicine and they comprise aqueous saline solution (0.9% NaCl), 2.6% glycerol solution, 5% dextrose solution, etc.

55 The invention further concerns a method of making stable suspensions of microbubbles according to claim 1 usable as contrast agents in ultrasonic echography. Basically, the method comprises adapting the concentration of the phospholipids in the suspension of microbubbles stabilized by said phospholipids to a selected value within the limits set forth in the claims. Usually, one will start with a microbubble suspension containing more phospholipids than the value desired and one will reduce the amount of said phospholipids relatively to the volume of gas or air entrapped in

the microbubble, without substantially reducing the count of echogenerating bubbles. This can be done, for instance, by removing portions of the carrier liquid containing phospholipids not directly involved at the air/liquid interface and diluting the suspension with more fresh carrier liquid. For doing this, one may create within the suspension region (a) where the echogenerating bubbles will gather and region (b) where said bubbles are strongly diluted. Then the liquid in region (b) can be withdrawn by separation by usual means (decantation, siphoning, etc.) and a comparable volume of fresh carrier liquid is supplied for replenishment to the suspension. This operation can be repeated one or more times, whereby the content in phospholipids not directly involved in stabilizing the bubbles will be progressively reduced.

It is generally not desirable to achieve complete removal of the phospholipid molecules not present at the bubble gas/liquid interface as some unbalance from equilibrium may result, i.e. if the depletion is advanced too far, some surfactant molecules at the gas/liquid interface may be set free with consequent bubble destabilization. Experiments have shown that the concentration of phospholipids in the carrier liquid may be decreased down to within the neighborhood of the lower limit set forth in the claims without significant changes in properties and adverse effects. This means that, actually, the optimal phospholipid concentration (within the given limits) will be rather dictated by the type of application i.e. if relatively high phospholipid concentrations are admissible, the ideal concentration value will be near the upper limit of the range. On the other hand, if depending on the condition of the patient to be diagnosed, the absolute value of phospholipids must be further reduced, this can be done without adverse effects regarding microbubble count and echogenic efficiency.

An embodiment of the method comprises selecting a film forming surfactant and optionally converting it into lamellar form using one of the methods known in the art or disclosed hereinbefore. The surfactant is then contacted with air or another gas and admixed with an aqueous liquid carrier in a closed container whereby a suspension of microbubbles will form. The suspension is allowed to stand for a while and a layer of gas filled microbubbles formed is left to rise to the top of the container. The lower part of the mother liquor is then removed and the supernatant layer of microbubbles washed with an aqueous solution saturated with the gas used in preparation of the microbubbles. This washing can be repeated several times until substantially all unused or free surfactant molecules are removed. Unused or free molecules means all surfactant molecules that do not participate in formation of the stabilising monomolecular layer around the gas microbubbles.

In addition to providing the low phospholipid content suspensions, the washing technique offers an additional advantage in that it allows further purification of the suspensions of the invention, i.e. by removal of all or almost all microbubbles whose contribution to the echographic response of the injected suspension is relatively insignificant. The purification thus provides suspensions comprising only positively selected microbubbles, i.e. the microbubbles which upon injection will participate equally in the reflection of echographic signals. This leads to suspensions containing not only a very low concentration of phospholipids and other additives, but free from any microbubbles which do not actively participate in the imaging process.

In a variant of the method, the surfactant which optionally may be in lamellar form, is admixed with the aqueous liquid carrier prior to contacting with air or another gas.

Brief description of drawings

Figure 1 is graphical presentation of echographic responses as a function of the microbubble concentration for a freshly prepared suspension according to the invention.

Suspensions and the method of making low phospholipid content suspensions of the invention will be further illustrated by the following examples:

Example 1

Multilamellar vesicles (MLVs) were prepared by dissolving 240 mg of diarachidoylphosphatidylcholine (DAPC, from Avanti Polar Lipids) and 10 mg of dipalmitoyl-phosphatidic acid (DPPA acid form, from Avanti Polar Lipids) in 50 ml of hexane/ethanol (8/2, v/v) then evaporating the solvents to dryness in a round-bottomed flask using a rotary evaporator. The residual lipid film was dried in a vacuum dessicator. After addition of water (5 ml), the suspension was incubated at 90°C for 30 minutes under agitation. The resulting MLVs were extruded at 85°C through a 0.8 µm polycarbonate filter (Nudepore®). 2.6 ml of the resulting MLV preparation were added to 47.4 ml of a 167 mg/ml solution of dextran 10'000 MW (Fluka) in water. The resulting solution was thoroughly mixed, transferred in a 500 ml round-bottom flask, frozen at -45°C and lyophilised under 0.1 Torr. Complete sublimation of the ice was obtained overnight. Thereafter, air pressure was restored in the evacuated container. Various amounts of the resulting powder were introduced in glass vials (see table) and the vials were closed with rubber stoppers. Vacuum was applied via a needle through the stopper and the air removed from vials. Upon evacuation of air the powder was exposed to sulfur hexafluoride gas SF₆.

Bubble suspensions were obtained by injecting in each vial 10 ml of a 3% glycerol solution in water (through the stopper) followed by gentle mixing. The resulting microbubble suspensions were counted using a hemacytometer. The mean bubble size (in volume) was 2.2 µm.

EP 0 619 743 B1

Dry weight (mg/ml)	Phospholipid conc. (μg per ml)	Concentration (bubbles/ml)
0.5	8	9.0×10^6
1	16	1.3×10^7
5	81	7.0×10^7
10	161	1.4×10^8

Preparations were injected to rabbits (via the jugular vein) as well as minipigs (via the ear vein) at a dose of 1 ml/5kg. In vivo echographic measurements were performed using an Acuson XP128 ultrasound system (Acuson Corp. USA) and a 7 MHz sector transducer. The animals were anaesthetised and the transducer was positioned and then fixed in place on the left side of the chest providing a view of the right and left ventricles of the heart in the case of rabbit and a longitudinal four-chamber view in the case of the minipig. The preparation containing 0.5 mg/ml dry weight gave slight opacification of the right as well as the left ventricle in rabbits and in minipigs. The opacification, however, was superior with the 1, 5 and 10 mg/ml preparations.

Example 2

Lyophilisates were prepared as described in Example 1 with air (instead of SF_6) in the gas phase. The lyophilisates were then suspended in 0.9% saline (instead of a 3% glycerol solution). Similar bubble concentrations were obtained. However, after injection in the rabbit or the minipig the persistence of the effect was shorter e.g. 10-20 s instead of 120 s. Moreover, in the minipig the opacification of the left ventricle was poor even with the 10 mg/ml preparation.

Example 3

MLV liposomes were prepared as described in Example 1 using 240 mg of DAPC and 10 mg of DPPA (molar ratio 95 : 5). Two millilitres of this preparation were added to 20 ml of a polyethyleneglycol (PEG 2'000) solution (82.5 mg/ml). After mixing for 10 min at room temperature, the resulting solution was frozen during 5 min at -45°C and lyophilised during 5 hours at 0.2 mbar. The powder obtained (1.6 g) was transferred into a glass vial equipped with a rubber stopper. The powder was exposed to SF_6 (as described in Example 1) and then dissolved in 20 ml of distilled water. The suspension obtained showed a bubble concentration of 5×10^9 bubbles per ml with a median diameter in volume of 5.5 μm . This suspension was introduced into a 20 ml syringe, the syringe was closed and left in the horizontal position for 24 hours. A white layer of bubbles could be seen on the top of solution in the syringe. Most of the liquid phase (~ 16 -18 ml) was evacuated while the syringe was maintained in the horizontal position and an equivalent volume of fresh, SF_6 -saturated, water was introduced. The syringe was then shaken for a while in order to homogenise the bubbles in the aqueous phase. A second decantation was performed under the same conditions after 8 hours followed by three further decantations performed in four hour intervals. The final bubble phase (batch P145) was suspended in 3 ml of distilled water. It contained 1.8×10^9 bubbles per ml with a median diameter in volume of 6.2 μm . An aliquot of this suspension (2 ml) was lyophilised during 6 hours at 0.2 mbar. The resulting powder was dissolved in 0.2 ml of tetrahydrofuran/water (9/1 v/v) and the phospholipids present in this solution were analysed by HPLC using a light scattering detector. This solution contained 0.7 mg DAPC per ml thus corresponding to 3.9 μg of phospholipids per 10^8 bubbles. A Coulter counter analysis of the actual bubble size distribution in batch P145 gave a total surface of $4.6 \times 10^7 \mu\text{m}^2$ per 10^8 bubbles. Assuming that one molecule of DAPC will occupy a surface of 50 \AA^2 , one can calculate that 1.3 μg of DAPC per 10^8 bubbles would be necessary to form a monolayer of phospholipids around each bubble. The suspension P145 was then left at 4°C and the concentration of gas bubbles measured on a regular basis. After 10 days, the product looked as good as after its preparation and still contained 1.1 - 1.2×10^9 bubbles per ml. The exceptional stability was found very surprising considering the extremely low amount of phospholipids in the suspension.

The experiment described above was repeated on a second batch of microbubbles using a shorter decantation time in order to collect preferably larger bubbles (batch P132). The median diameter in volume obtained was 8.8 μm and the total surface determined with the Coulter counter was $22 \times 10^8 \mu\text{m}^2$ per 10^8 bubbles. The calculation showed that 6 μg DAPC for 10^8 bubbles would be necessary to cover this bubble population with a monolayer of DAPC. The actual amount of DAPC determined by HPLC was 20 μg per 10^8 bubbles. Taking into account the difficulty of obtaining precise estimates of the total surface of the bubble population, it appears that within the experimental error, the results obtained are consistent with coverage of the microbubbles with one phospholipid layer.

Echographic measurements performed with different washed bubble preparations showed that upon separation the lower phase gives a much weaker echographic signal than the upper phase or a freshly prepared sample. On a first

sight this seemed normal as the white layer on the top of the syringe contained the majority of the gas microbubbles anyway. However, as shown in Fig. 1 the bubble count showed a surprisingly high microbubble population in the lower layer too. Only upon Coulter measurement it became apparent that the microbubbles had a size below $0.5\ \mu\text{m}$, which indicates that with small bubbles even when in high concentration, there is no adequate reflection of the ultrasound signal.

A four fold dilution of the preparation P132 in a 3% glycerol solution was injected in the minipig (0.2 ml/kg). The preparation of washed bubbles containing 2.5×10^7 bubbles per ml and $5\ \mu\text{g}$ of phospholipids per ml provided excellent opacification in the left and right ventricle with outstanding endocardial border delineation. Good opacification was also obtained by injecting to a minipig an aliquot of preparation P145 (diluted in 3% glycerol) corresponding to $0.2\ \mu\text{g}$ of phospholipids per kg. Contrast was even detectable in the left ventricle after injection of $0.02\ \mu\text{g/kg}$. Furthermore, in the renal artery the existence of a contrast effect could be detected by pulsed Doppler at phospholipid doses as low as $0.005\ \mu\text{g/kg}$.

It follows that as long as the laminarized phospholipids are arranged in a single monolayer around the gas microbubbles the suspensions produced will have adequate stability. Thus providing an explanation for the present unexpected finding and demonstrating that the amount of phospholipids does not have to be greater than that required for formation of a monolayer around the microbubbles present in the suspension.

Example 4

A solution containing 48 mg of DAPC and 2 mg of DPPA in hexane/ethanol 8/2 (v/v) was prepared and the solvent evaporated to dryness (as described in Example 1). 5 mg of the resulting powder and 375 mg of polyethyleneglycol were dissolved in 5 g of tert-butanol at 60°C . The clear solution was then rapidly cooled to -45°C and lyophilised. 80 mg of the lyophilisate was introduced in a glass vial and the powder exposed to SF_6 (see Example 1). A 3% glycerol solution (10 ml) was then introduced in the vial and the lyophilisate dissolved by gentle swirling. The resulting suspension had 1.5×10^8 bubbles per ml with a median diameter (in volume) of $9.5\ \mu\text{m}$. This solution was injected to a rabbit providing outstanding views of the right and left ventricle. Even a ten fold dilution of this suspension showed strong contrast enhancement.

Example 5

The procedure of Example 4 was repeated except that the initial dissolution of the phospholipids in hexane/ethanol solution was omitted. In other words, crude phospholipids were dissolved, together with polyethylene glycol in tertiary butanol and the solution was freeze-dried; thereafter, the residue was suspended in water. Several phospholipids and combinations of phospholipids with other lipids were investigated in these experiments. In the results shown in the next table the phospholipids were dissolved in a tertiary butanol solution containing 100 mg/ml of PEG 2'000. The residues obtained after freeze drying were saturated with SF_6 (see Example 1), then dissolved in distilled water at a concentration of 100 mg dry weight per ml.

EP 0 619 743 B1

Lipid mixture (weight ratio)	Conc. in tert-butanol(mg/ml)	Bubble conc. (x 10 ⁹ /ml)	Median diam (μm)
DSPC	2	1.3	10
DAPC/DPPG (100/4)	2	3.8	7
DSPC/Chol (2/1)	6	0.1	40
DAPC/Plur F68 (2/1)	6	0.9	15
DAPC/Palm. ac. (60/1)	2	0.6	11
DAPC/DPPA (100/4)	1	2.6	8
DAPC/Chol/DPPA(8/1/1)	8	1.2	19
DAPC/DPPA (100/4)*	5	2.4	18
Legend DAPC = diarachidoylphosphatidyl choline DSPC = distearoylphosphatidyl choline DPPG = dipalmitoylphosphatidyl glycerol (acid form) DPPA = dipalmitoylphosphatidic acid Chol = cholesterol Palm. ac. = palmitic acid Plur F68 = Pluronic [®] F-68			

*In this experiment, CF₄ was used as gas instead of SF₆

In all cases the suspensions obtained showed high microbubble concentrations indicating that the initial conversion of phospholipids into liposomes was not necessary. These suspensions were diluted in 0.15 M NaCl and injected to minipigs as described in Example 3. In all cases outstanding opacification of the right and left ventricles as well as good delineation of the endocardial border were obtained at doses of 10-50 μg of lipids per kg body weight or less.

Example 6

PEG-2000 (2 g), DAPC (9.6 mg) and DPPA (0.4 mg) were dissolved in 20 ml of tertiary butanol and the solution was freeze dried overnight at 0.2 mbar. The powder obtained was exposed to SF₆ and then dissolved in 20 ml of distilled water. The suspension containing 1.4 x 10⁹ bubbles per ml (as determined by hemacytometry) was introduced into a 20 ml syringe, which was closed and left in horizontal position for 16 hours. A white layer of bubbles could be seen on top of the solution. The lower phase (16-18 ml) was discarded while maintaining the syringe horizontally. An equivalent volume of fresh SF₆-saturated distilled water was aspirated in the syringe and the bubbles were homogenised in the aqueous phase by agitation. Two different populations of microbubbles i.e. large-sized and medium-sized were obtained by repeated decantations over short periods of time, the large bubbles being collected after only 10-15 min of decantation and the medium sized bubbles being collected after 30-45 min. These decantations were repeated 10 times in order to obtain narrow bubble size distributions for the two types of populations and to eliminate all phospholipids which were not associated with the microbubbles. All phases containing large bubbles were pooled ("large-sized bubbles").

Similarly the fractions containing medium sized bubbles were combined ("medium-sized bubbles"). Aliquots of the two bubble populations were lyophilised and then analysed by HPLC in order to determine the amount of phospholipids present in each fraction. The large-sized bubble fraction contained 2.5 x 10⁷ bubbles per ml with a median diameter in number of 11.3 μm and 13.7 μg phospholipids per 10⁷ bubbles. This result is in excellent agreement with the theoretical amount, 11.5 μg per 10⁷ bubbles, calculated assuming a monolayer of phospholipids around each bubble and a surface of 50 Å per phospholipid molecule. The medium-sized bubble fraction contained 8.8 x 10⁸ bubbles per ml with a median diameter in number of 3.1 μm and 1.6 μg phospholipids per 10⁷ bubbles. The latter value is again in excellent agreement with the theoretical amount, 1.35 μg per 10⁷ bubbles. These results further indicate that the stability of the microbubble suspensions herein disclosed is most probably due to formation of phospholipid monolayers around the microbubbles.

Claims

1. An injectable suspension of gas filled microbubbles in an aqueous carrier liquid, usable as contrast agent in ultra-

sonic echography, comprising at least 10^7 microbubbles per millilitre and amphipathic compounds at least one of which is a phospholipid stabilizer of the microbubbles against collapse, characterized in that the concentration of the phospholipids in the carrier liquid is below 0.01% by weight while being equal to or above that at which the phospholipid molecules are present solely at the gas microbubble-liquid interface.

2. The injectable suspension of claim 1, in which the concentration of microbubbles per millilitre is between 10^8 and 10^{10} .
3. The injectable suspension of claim 1, in which the concentration of phospholipids is above 0.00013% wt.
4. The injectable suspension of any preceding claims, in which the liquid carrier further comprises water soluble poly- and oligo-saccharides, sugars and hydrophilic polymers such as polyethylene glycols as stabilizers.
5. The injectable suspension of any preceding claim, in which the phospholipids are at least partially in lamellar or laminar form and are selected from lecithins such as phosphatidic acid, phosphatidyl-choline, phosphatidyl-ethanolamine, phosphatidyl-serine, phosphatidyl-glycerol phosphatidyl-inositol, cardiolipin and sphingomyelin.
6. The injectable suspension of claim 4 or 5, further containing substances affecting the properties of phospholipids selected from phosphatidyl-glycerol, phosphatidic acid, dicetyl-phosphate, cholesterol, ergosterol, phytosterol, sitosterol, lanosterol, tocopherol, propyl gallate, ascorbyl palmitate and butylated hydroxy-toluene.
7. The injectable suspension of claim 1, 2 or 3, in which the phospholipids are in the form of powders obtained by freeze-drying or spray-drying.
8. The injectable suspension of claim 1, containing about 10^8 - 10^9 microbubbles per millilitre with the microbubble size between 0.5 - 10 μm showing little or no variation under storage.
9. The injectable suspension of claim 1, in which the liquid carrier further comprises up to 50% by weight non-lamellar surfactants selected from fatty acids, esters and ethers of fatty acids and alcohols with polyols such as polyalkylene glycols, polyalkylenated sugars and other carbohydrates, and polyalkylenated glycerol.
10. The injectable suspension of any preceding claim, in which the microbubbles are filled with SF_6 , CF_4 , freons or air.
11. A method of making suspensions of air or gas filled microbubbles comprising selecting at least one film forming surfactant, converting the surfactant into a powder, contacting the powder with air or another gas and admixing the powder surfactant with an aqueous liquid carrier to form said suspension, characterised by introducing the suspension into a container, forming a layer of the gas filled microbubbles in the upper part of the container, separating the layer of the microbubbles formed, and washing the microbubbles with an aqueous solution saturated with the microbubble gas.
12. The method of claim 11, in which prior to converting into the powder, the film forming surfactant is at least partially lamellarized.
13. The method of claim 12, in which prior to contacting with air or another gas the partially lamellarized surfactant is admixed with the aqueous liquid carrier.
14. The method of claims 12 or 13, in which the liquid carrier further contains stabiliser compounds selected from hydrosoluble proteins, polypeptides, sugars, poly- and oligo-saccharides and hydrophilic polymers.
15. The method of claim 12, in which the conversion is effected by coating the surfactant onto particles of soluble or insoluble materials leaving the coated particles for a while under air or a gas, and admixing the coated particles with an aqueous liquid carrier.
16. The method of claim 12, in which the conversion is effected by sonicating or homogenising under high pressure an aqueous solution of film forming lipids, this operation leading, at least partly, to the formation of liposomes.
17. The method of claim 16, in which prior to contacting of at least partially lamellarized surfactant with air or another gas the liposome containing solution is freeze-dried.

18. The method of claims 16 and 17, in which the water solution of film forming lipids also contains viscosity enhancers or stabilisers selected from hydrophilic polymers and carbohydrates in weight ratio relative to the lipids comprised between 10:1 and 1000:1.
- 5 19. A method of preparation of a suspension of air or gas filled microbubbles comprising a film forming surfactant, a hydrophilic stabiliser and an aqueous liquid carrier, characterised by dissolving the film forming surfactant and the hydrophilic stabiliser in an organic solvent, freeze drying the solution to form a dry powder, contacting the powder with air or another gas and admixing said powder with the aqueous carrier.
- 10 20. The method of claim 19, in which the hydrophilic stabiliser is polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, glycolic acid, malic acid or maltol.
21. The method of claim 19 or 20, in which the organic solvent is tertiary butanol, 2-methyl-2-butanol or $C_2Cl_4F_2$.
- 15 22. A method of making an injectable suspension of gas-filled microbubbles according to claim 1, which comprises suspending laminarized phospholipids, and optionally other additives, in an aqueous carrier liquid, said phospholipids having been in contact with said gas prior or after being suspended, under conditions such that a concentration of said microbubbles sufficient to provide an echographic response is formed in the suspension, allowing a portion of said phospholipids to form a stabilization layer around said bubbles and thereafter depleting the carrier liquid of the excess of phospholipids not involved in microbubble stabilization.
- 20

Patentansprüche

1. Injizierbare Suspension von gasgefüllten Mikrobläschen in einer wäßrigen Trägerflüssigkeit, geeignet als Kontrastmittel bei der Ultraschallsonographie, enthaltend mindestens 10^7 Mikrobläschen pro ml und amphiphile Verbindungen, von denen mindestens eine ein Phospholipidstabilisator der Mikrobläschen gegen Kollabieren ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Konzentration der Phospholipide in der Trägerflüssigkeit unter 0,01 Gew.-% liegt während sie gleich oder größer als diejenige ist, bei der die Phospholipidmoleküle ausschließlich an der Gas/Flüssiggrenze der Mikrobläschen vorhanden sind.
- 25 2. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher die Konzentration der Mikrobläschen pro ml zwischen 10^8 und 10^{10} liegt.
3. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher die Konzentration des Phospholipids oberhalb von 0,00013 Gew.-% liegt.
- 35 4. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, in welcher der flüssige Träger zusätzlich wasserlösliche Poly- und Oligosaccharide, Zucker und hydrophile Polymere wie Polyethylenglykole als Stabilisatoren enthält.
- 40 5. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, in welcher die Phospholipide zumindest teilweise in lamellarer oder laminarer Form vorliegen und aus Lecithinen wie Phosphatidsäure, Phosphatidylcholin, Phosphatidylethanolamin, Phosphatidylserin, Phosphatidylglycerin, Phosphatidylinositol, Cardiolipin und Sphingomyelin ausgewählt sind.
- 45 6. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß Anspruch 4 oder 5, zusätzlich enthaltend Substanzen, welche die Eigenschaften der Phospholipide beeinflussen, die aus Phosphatidylglycerin, Phosphatidsäure, Dicaprylphosphat, Cholesterin, Ergosterin, Phytosterin, Sitosterin, Lanosterin, Tocopherol, Propylgallat, Ascorbylpalmitat und butyliertem Hydroxytoluol ausgewählt sind.
- 50 7. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, in der die Phospholipide in Form von durch Gefriertrocknung oder Sprühtrocknung erhaltenen Pulvern vorliegen.
8. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß Anspruch 1, enthaltend etwa 10^8 bis 10^9 Mikrobläschen pro ml mit einer Mikrobläschengröße zwischen 0,5 bis 10 μm , die bei Lagerung nur eine geringe oder keine Veränderung zeigt.
- 55 9. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß Anspruch 1, in welcher der flüssige Träger zusätzlich bis zu 50 Gew.-% nicht-laminare oberflächenaktive Stoffe enthält, die aus Fettsäuren, Estern und Ethern von Fettsäuren und Alkoholen mit Polyolen wie Polyalkylenglykolen, polyalkenylierten Zuckern und anderen Kohlenhydraten und polyalkenyliertem

Glycerin ausgewählt sind.

10. Injizierbare Suspension gemäß einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, in welcher die Mikrobläschen mit SF₆, CF₄, Freonen oder Luft gefüllt sind.
- 5 11. Verfahren zur Herstellung von Suspensionen von luft- oder gasgefüllten Mikrobläschen umfassend das Auswählen mindestens eines filmbildenden oberflächenaktiven Stoffes, Überführen des oberflächenaktiven Stoffes in ein Pulver, Kontaktieren des Pulvers mit Luft oder einem anderen Gas und Mischen des pulverförmigen oberflächenaktiven Stoffes mit einem wäßrigen flüssigen Träger, um die Suspension zu bilden, dadurch gekennzeichnet daß man
10 die Suspension in einen Behälter einbringt, eine Schicht der gasgefüllten Mikrobläschen im oberen Teil des Behälters bildet, die Schicht der gebildeten Mikrobläschen abtrennt und die Mikrobläschen mit einer wäßrigen Lösung wäscht, die mit dem Mikrobläschen-Gas gesättigt ist.
12. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 11, bei welchem man den filmbildenden oberflächenaktiven Stoff vor dem Überführen
15 in ein Pulver zumindest teilweise lamellarisiert.
13. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 12, bei welchem man den teilweise lamellarisierten oberflächenaktiven Stoff vor dem Kontaktieren mit Luft oder einem anderen Gas mit dem wäßrigen flüssigen Träger mischt.
- 20 14. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 12 oder 13, bei welchem der flüssige Träger zusätzlich Stabilisatorverbindungen enthält, die aus wasserlöslichen Proteinen, Polypeptiden, Zuckern, Poly- und Oligosacchariden und hydrophilen Polymeren ausgewählt sind.
- 25 15. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 12, bei dem man das Überführen bewirkt, indem man Partikel aus löslichen oder unlöslichen Materialien mit dem oberflächenaktiven Stoff beschichtet, die beschichteten Partikel für eine Weile unter Luft oder einem Gas beläßt und die beschichteten Partikel mit einem wäßrigen flüssigen Träger mischt.
- 30 16. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 12, bei dem man das Überführen bewirkt, indem man eine wäßrige Lösung aus filmbildenden Lipiden unter hohem Druck beschallt oder homogenisiert, wobei diese Operation zumindest teilweise zur Bildung von Liposomen führt.
17. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 16, bei dem man die liposomenhaltige Lösung vor dem Kontaktieren des zumindest teilweise lamellarisierten oberflächenaktiven Stoffes mit Luft oder einem anderen Gas gefriertrocknet.
- 35 18. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 16 oder 17, bei dem die wäßrige Lösung der filmbildenden Lipide auch Viskositätsverstärker oder Stabilisatoren, die aus hydrophilen Polymeren und Kohlenhydraten ausgewählt sind, in einem Gewichtsverhältnis relativ zu den Lipiden zwischen 10 : 1 und 1000 : 1 enthält.
- 40 19. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Suspension von luft- oder gasgefüllten Mikrobläschen enthaltend einen filmbildenden oberflächenaktiven Stoff, einen hydrophilen Stabilisator und einen wäßrigen flüssigen Träger, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß man den filmbildenden oberflächenaktiven Stoff und den hydrophilen Stabilisator in einem organischen Lösungsmittel löst, die Lösung gefriertrocknet, um ein trockenes Pulver zu bilden, das Pulver mit Luft oder einem anderen Gas kontaktiert und das Pulver mit dem wäßrigen Träger mischt.
- 45 20. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 19, bei dem der hydrophile Stabilisator Polyethylenglykol, Polyvinylpyrrolidon, Polyvinylalkohol, Glykolsäure, Äpfelsäure oder Maltol ist.
21. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 19 oder 20, bei dem das organische Lösungsmittel tert-Butanol, 2-Methyl-2-butanol oder C₂Cl₄F₂ ist.
- 50 22. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer injizierbaren Suspension von gasgefüllten Mikrobläschen gemäß Anspruch 1, bei dem man laminarisierte Phospholipide und gegebenenfalls andere Additive in einer wäßrigen Trägerflüssigkeit suspendiert, wobei die Phospholipide vor oder nach dem Suspendieren in Kontakt mit dem Gas gewesen sind, unter solchen Bedingungen, daß in der Suspension eine solche Konzentration der Mikrobläschen erzeugt wird, die ausreichend ist, um eine echographische Antwort zu erzeugen, man einen Teil der Phospholipide eine Stabilisierungsschicht um die Bläschen herum bilden läßt und danach die Trägerflüssigkeit des Überschusses an Phospholipiden verringert, die nicht an der Stabilisierung der Mikrobläschen beteiligt sind.
- 55

Revendications

1. Suspension injectable de microbulles de gaz dans un liquide porteur aqueux, utilisable comme agent de contraste en échographie ultrasonique, contenant au moins 10^7 microbulles par ml, et comprenant des composés amphipatiques dont au moins un est un phospholipide stabilisateur s'opposant à l'évanouissement des microbulles, caractérisé en ce que la concentration des phospholipides dans le liquide porteur est inférieure à 0,01% en poids, tout en restant égale ou supérieure à celle où les molécules de phospholipide ne se trouvent plus uniquement qu'à l'interface gaz/liquide définissant les microbulles.
2. La suspension injectable de la revendication 1, dans laquelle la concentration des microbulles est située entre 10^8 et 10^{10} par ml.
3. La suspension injectable de la revendication 1, dans laquelle la concentration des phospholipides est supérieure à 0,00013% en poids.
4. La suspension de l'une des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle le liquide porteur comprend encore, comme stabilisants, des poly- et oligosaccharides hydrosolubles, des sucres et des polymères hydrophiles comme le polyéthylène glycol.
5. La suspension de l'une des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle les phospholipides sont, tout au moins en partie, sous forme lamellaire ou laminaire et sont choisis parmi les lécithines, à savoir, l'acide phosphatidique, la phosphatidylcholine, la phosphatidyléthanolamine, la phosphatidylsérine, le phosphatidylglycérol, le phosphatidylinositol, la cardiolipine et la sphingomyéline.
6. La suspension injectable des revendications 4 ou 5, contenant encore des substances affectant les propriétés des phospholipides choisies parmi le phosphatidylglycérol, l'acide phosphatidique, le phosphate dicétylique, le cholestérol, l'ergostérol, le phytostérol, le sitostérol, le lanostérol, le tocophérol, le gallate de propyle, le palmitate d'ascorbyle, et le butyl-hydroxytoluène.
7. La suspension injectable des revendications 1, 2, ou 3, dans laquelle les phospholipides sont sous forme de poudres obtenues par lyophilisation ou pulvérisation dans l'air.
8. La suspension injectable de la revendication 1, dans laquelle la concentration des microbulles est de 10^8 à 10^9 /ml, et la taille des bulles entre 0,5 et 10 μ m, celles-ci variant peu ou pas au stockage.
9. La suspension injectable de la revendication 1, dans laquelle le liquide porteur contient encore jusqu'à 50% en poids de surfactants non laminaires choisis parmi les acides gras, leurs esters et éthers avec des alcools tels que les polyéthylène glycols, les sucres polyalcoylénés ainsi que d'autres carbohydrates, et le glycérol polyalcoyléné.
10. La suspension injectable de l'une des revendications précédentes, dans laquelle les microbulles sont remplies de SF₆, CF₄, fréons ou d'air.
11. Procédé pour fabriquer des suspensions de microbulles d'air ou de gaz suivant lequel on met en oeuvre au moins un surfactant filmogène, on effectue la conversion de ce surfactant en une poudre, on met cette poudre en contact avec de l'air ou un autre gaz et on mélange ce surfactant en poudre avec un liquide porteur aqueux, caractérisé en ce qu'on introduit la suspension dans un récipient approprié, qu'on laisse se décanter au haut de celui-ci une couche de microbulles d'air ou de gaz, qu'on sépare cette couche de microbulles et qu'on la lave par une solution aqueuse saturée du même gaz qui est enfermé dans les microbulles.
12. Le procédé de la revendication 11, suivant lequel le surfactant filmogène est lamellarisé au moins partiellement avant d'effectuer sa conversion en poudre.
13. Le procédé de la revendication 12, suivant lequel le surfactant partiellement laminarisé est mélangé avec le liquide porteur aqueux avant d'être mis en contact avec de l'air ou un autre gaz.
14. Le procédé des revendications 12 ou 13, suivant lequel le liquide porteur contient encore des composés stabilisateurs choisis parmi les protéines hydrosolubles, les polypeptides, les sucres, les poly- et oligosaccharides, et les polymères hydrophiles.

EP 0 619 743 B1

15. Le procédé de la revendication 12, suivant lequel ladite conversion est effectuée en revêtant de surfactant des particules de matériaux solubles ou non et en abandonnant un certain temps ces particules ainsi revêtues à l'air ou sous atmosphère gazeuse, puis on mélange les particules revêtues avec un liquide porteur aqueux.

5 16. Le procédé de la revendication 12, suivant lequel la conversion comporte une sonication ou hogénisation sous haute pression d'une solution aqueuse de lipides filmogènes, cette opération conduisant, tout au moins en partie, à la formation de liposomes.

10 17. Le procédé de la revendication 16, suivant lequel, avant de mettre le surfactant au moins partiellement lamellarisé en contact avec de l'air ou un autre gaz, on lyophilise la solution contenant les liposomes.

18. Le procédé des revendications 16 et 17, dans lequel la solution de lipides filmogènes contient aussi des viscosants et stabilisants choisis parmi les polymères et carbohydrates hydrophiles dont le poids relativement aux lipides est compris entre 10:1 et 1000:1.

15 19. Procédé pour la préparation d'une suspension de microbulles d'air ou de gaz contenant un surfactant filmogène, un stabilisateur hydrophile et un liquide porteur aqueux, caractérisé en ce qu'on dissout le surfactant filmogène et le stabilisateur hydrophile dans un solvant organique, qu'on lyophilise la solution pour former une poudre sèche, qu'on met cette poudre en contact avec de l'air ou un autre gaz, et qu'on mélange cette poudre avec le liquide porteur.

20 20. Le procédé de la revendication 19, dans lequel le stabilisateur hydrophile est le polyéthylène glycol, la polyvinylpyrrolidone, l'alcool polyvinylique, l'acide glycolique, l'acide malique ou le maltol.

25 21. Le procédé des revendications 19 ou 20, suivant lequel le solvant organique est le tert - butanol, le 2-méthyl-2-butanol, ou le $C_2Cl_4F_2$.

30 22. Procédé pour fabriquer une suspension injectable de microbulles de gaz selon la revendication 1, suivant lequel on met en suspension dans un liquide porteur aqueux des phospholipides lamellarisés et, facultativement, d'autres additifs, dans des conditions telles que des microbulles se forment en concentration suffisante pour fournir un signal en échographie, lesdits phospholipides étant mis en contact avec ledit gaz avant ou après leur mise en suspension; puis on laisse se former autour des bulles une couche stabilisatrice engendrée par une partie desdits phospholipides, et ensuite on sépare du liquide porteur l'excédent des phospholipides ne participant pas à la stabilisation des microbulles.

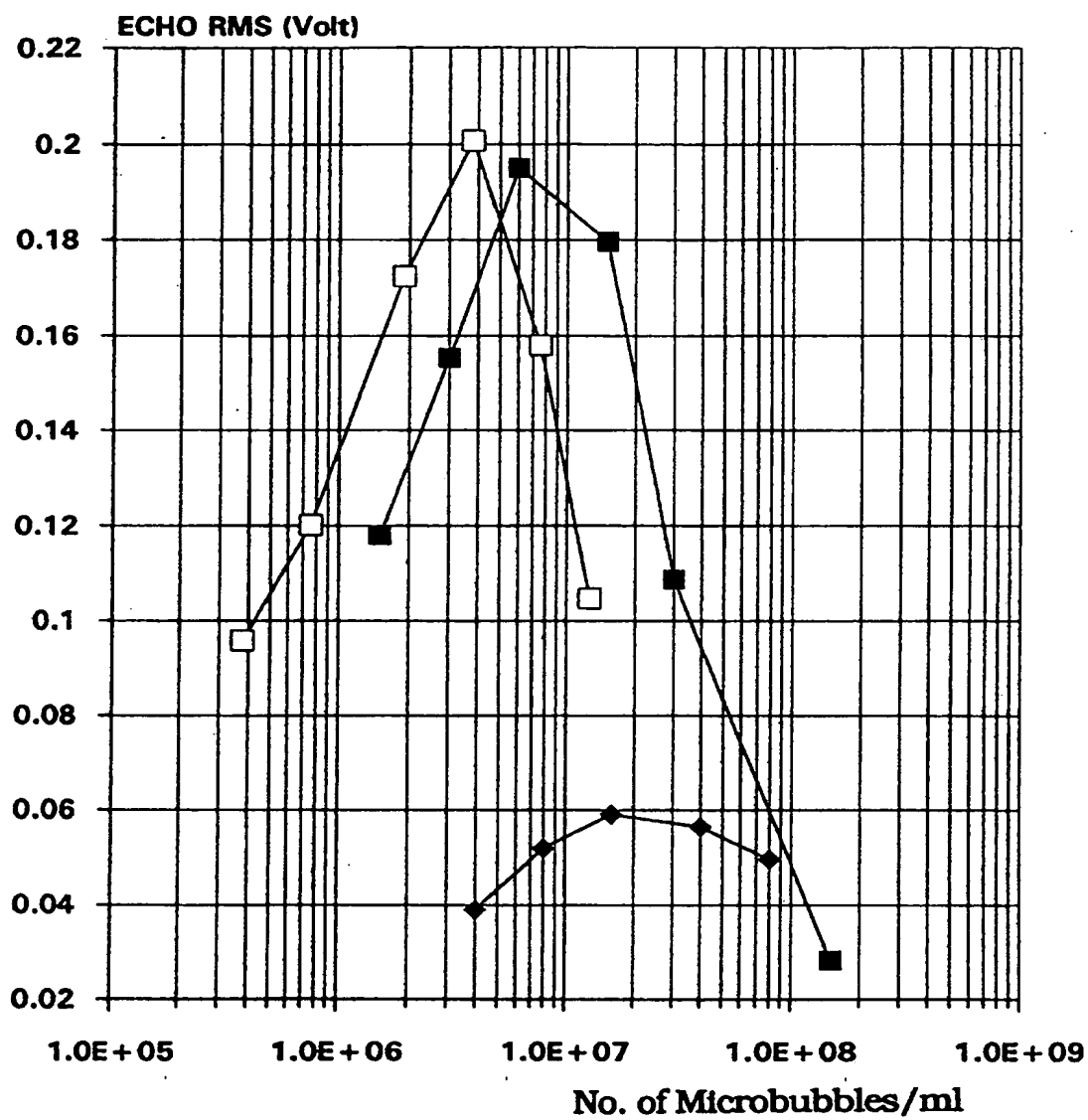
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■ P123/SF6 □ P123/D1 ◆ P123/I1

D1 - Upper phase I1 - Lower phase

FIG. 1